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MONEY

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Writers' program. Pennsylvania

MONEY

COMPILED BY WORKERS OF THE
WRITERS' PROGRAM OF THE WORK
PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION IN THE
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

JUNIOR PRESS BOOKS

ALBERT WHITMAN
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FOREWORD

Money is the eleventh of thirty booklets in the Children's Science Series. It was prepared by the Philadelphia Unit of the Pennsylvania Writers' Project, sponsored by the Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction.

This booklet, written by Mark Bartman, was edited by Katharine Britton of the State office staff.

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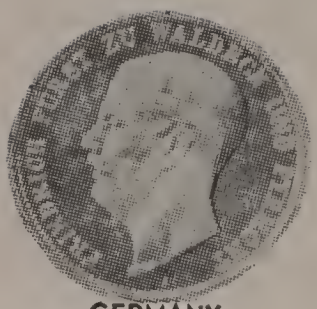
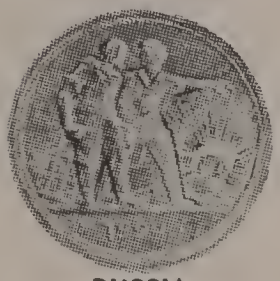
C. C. LESLEY
State Supervisor

ENGLAND
SILVER – CROWN 1936



GERMANY
SILVER - 5 MARKS 1907

CHINESE REPUBLIC
SILVER - DOLLAR 1912



RUSSIA
SILVER - 1 RUBLE 1924

FINLAND
GOLD - 200 MARKKAA 1926

FRANCE
BRONZE 10 CENTIMES
1921

ICELAND
SILVER - 10 KRONER 1930

CANADA
SILVER – ONE DOLLAR
1936

ROUMANIA
SILVER – 5 LEI
1901

BELGIUM
YELLOW NICKEL - 5 FRANCS
1934

ITALY
SILVER - 5 LIRE 1911

UNITED STATES
GOLD - DOUBLE EAGLE 1910

AUSTRALIA
SILVER – 1 CROWN 1937

COINS OF TODAY FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

MONEY

Everyone knows what money looks like, and what it is used for. A penny buys a lollypop. A nickel buys an ice-cream cone. A dime buys a baseball.

Most of the time people don't think about money any more than they do about the air they breathe. But suppose all those jingling coins and crackling paper bills were taken away from them, and the world was left without any money at all?

And now suppose there's a farmer who wants some new clothes. He climbs into his car and drives off to town. He goes into a store and asks to see a pair of

shoes. The shoe man looks at him and asks, "What will you give for them?"

The farmer opens a big bag. The clerk looks inside. Two plump chickens!

The shoe man shakes his head. "I don't want chickens. But I could use some salt."

"Just have chickens. I have no salt," the farmer says sadly.

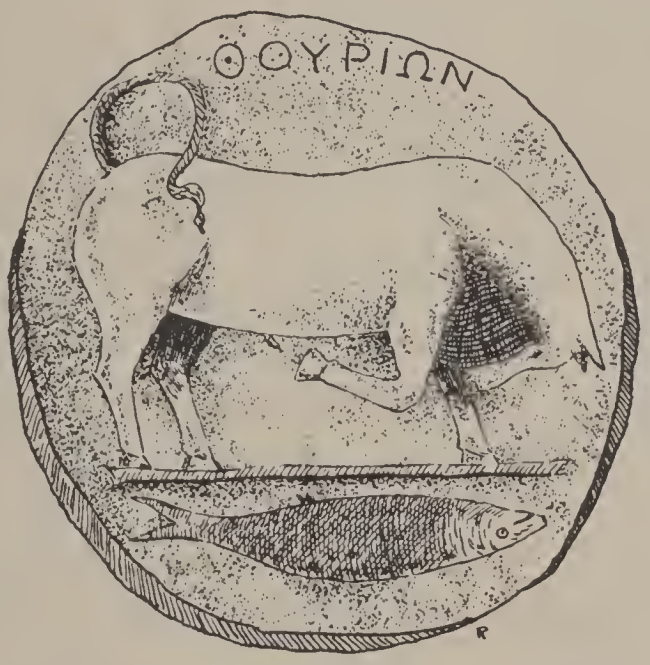
"Sorry," says the shoe man, turning away. "You'll have to try some other place."

So the farmer has to try here and he has to try there. Maybe he is lucky. Maybe there is some shop that will take chickens for shoes. If there is none, he has to keep the chickens himself and go without shoes.

But the farmer is no worse off than people in the city. For instance, there's a man who works in a shovel factory. His wages are paid in shovels, and he has to carry his pay check home in a truck! Besides, he has a dreadful time finding people who will take shovels in

exchange for eggs and milk, socks and ties.

How clumsy it would be to do business in such a world! How much easier it is to buy things with money and be paid with money!



ROMAN COIN WITH PICTURE OF BULL

And yet, people have not always had what is now known as money. Without money they couldn't buy or sell things. So they traded. Trading meant giving one kind of goods in exchange for another. It was shoes for chickens, or dishes for a horse. But

often a man had a hard time to make a good trade. A farmer with corn to trade sometimes couldn't find a man who needed corn. And if he did, this man might not have anything that the farmer would take in exchange.

USEFUL THINGS AS MONEY

Then, here and there, people began to find better ways of trading goods. In every place there were some things that were worth much more than others. These things had value because of their beauty or their usefulness, or both. If they were scarce, their value was greater, because they were hard to get. So every one desired them. They were easy to exchange for other goods, and they came to be used much as money is used today. Such things are called money materials.

In early Greece and Italy, for instance, one money material was cattle. A man who owned cattle could make use of them in many ways. He could eat their

THE INDIANS STRUNG THEIR WAMPUM ON BELTS.

meat. He could drink their milk. He could make clothing from their skins and hair, or tools from their bones and horns. And cattle could pull heavy loads. They could help in farming.

So everyone wanted to own some cattle. A farmer might not want to take wood in exchange for wheat. But he would never refuse cows or oxen. After a while, cattle came to be used very often in trading. A certain number of oxen would buy a certain amount of land, or a certain number of dishes or tools, or pots or jewels. They would even buy a wife!

After a time the people of Greece and Italy began to use metal as money. But

they still remembered their cattle money, and put pictures of bulls or cows on their coins.

The Egyptians first used animals for money, long before the Greeks and Romans. They bought and sold with sheep. Even when they began to use gold instead, they shaped the gold into the form of small sheep. This showed that the gold could be traded just as live sheep had been in the past.

These men of long ago depended for their living mostly on farming and meat raising. That was why cattle and sheep were so important that they could be exchanged easily for other goods. For the same reason, tools for farming were prized by the people of early China, and were used there for money.

But the people of early times were not the only ones whose money materials were useful things. Whenever men have to work hard just to live, they value most the things for which they have the greatest need.

When the first settlers came to America, their whole way of living was changed from what it had been in Europe. So their money materials were changed too. They no longer used metal coins so much. They even paid taxes to their government in cattle and vegetables. One trouble with that plan was that people tried to give the government old or sickly cattle and keep the best ones for themselves.

The government lost in another way too. Sometimes the tax offices got so full of vegetables and live animals that there was a big sale. Everything had to be sold, often very cheaply, and the government lost money.

In Virginia, where much tobacco was grown, the taxes were paid with tobacco. Even ministers were paid with tobacco.

Another kind of money the settlers had was nails. Nails were worth a great deal because they were made by hand and shipped from Europe. Besides, they

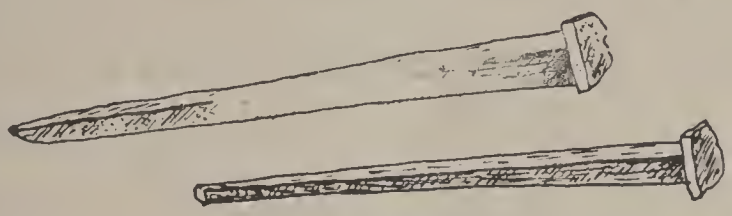
were useful in building homes and many articles made of wood. The man who owned a keg of nails was wealthy, even if he had little else.

One thing that has been used as money by a great many people at different times is salt. Salt is so easy to get in America that no one thinks much about it here. But it is very important, for no one can live long without it. So in those places where salt is hard to get, its worth is great.

In some parts of Africa, for instance, blocks of salt are money even today. When a man goes to market there, he loads up his camel or donkey with salt blocks. But he's very likely to lose some of his money on the way. To be polite he must let any friend he meets lick the salt a bit. If he meets too many friends and is too polite, he may reach the market with no salt at all.

Hatchets, furs, skins, rice, tea, dates — each has been money at some time in some place. And every one of them was

valued first because it had some real use in the daily life of the people. They were worth a great deal because they helped to give men food or clothing or provided shelter.



EARLY SETTLERS IN AMERICA USED HAND-MADE NAILS AS MONEY.

PRETTY THINGS AS MONEY

It is not always the most useful things, however, that are valued most and become money materials. When the people in some places have enough of the things they need, then they want pretty things, and value those more. In very warm countries, for instance, where fruit and nuts and other foods grow without much help from men, where only the lightest clothes are worn, men do not have to think much about their needs. Nature takes care of them. So

they desire most the things that are hard to get — beautiful little trinkets, things that shine and sparkle, ornaments, or materials from which ornaments can be made.

Bright feather money is used by the young men of one South Sea island when they go to buy their wives. And with what trouble these feathers have been gathered! The young man first covers a shell with sticky sap from a tree. Then he carries this into the woods. Sitting very quietly, he repeats the love call of the little red bird that he wants to trap. After a while the little bird answers. He lures it closer and closer, until at last it rests helplessly on the sticky shell. Then he robs it of its bright feathers, and carries them off to add to the others that will someday buy him a wife.

Surely this is a strange way to earn money. But it is no stranger than the ways of many of the islands and countries of the South Pacific Ocean. In

one place the natives catch woodpeckers, and use the red-feathered skin from the head for money. In others, they buy and sell with red and white whale's teeth, and porpoise teeth, and even tusks of wild pigs.

SALT IS MONEY IN SOME PLACES IN AFRICA.

But shells have been used as money more often than any of these things. To people living close to water, nothing could seem more lovely, more desirable, than these tiny shell homes of strange sea creatures, with their soft colors and their curious curves. The natives of one island use the shells of a certain kind of snail in trading. They prize this snail shell money so highly that they sometimes kill their slaves and use the slaves'

flesh for bait to catch the snails. That is one of the evil things that men do to gain money.

Years ago, the Indians in our country used shells for money too. They made the shells into black and white beads called wampum, and strung them on a wampum belt in many designs. When settlers came from Europe to America, they used the wampum to trade with Indians, and even to buy and sell among themselves. It took four to eight white wampum beads to equal a penny, and half as many of the black ones.

Some of these money materials may not seem very pretty to us. But the people who use them like them, and wear them as ornaments. In their minds, that is what money is for. This was true also of the early American Indians. They did not use metal money to exchange goods. But when some settlers pushed out to the Pacific Coast, they found the Indians there using white man's coins for something else. The

men were decorating their squaws and their sweethearts with strings of dimes and nickels.

PEOPLE OF THE ISLAND OF NEW GUINEA HAD SHARK'S-TOOTH MONEY.

METAL MONEY

So far, none of these things has been what we people now think of as real money. They are like the buttons used in playing storekeeper, or the pins paid to see a play show in the barn or the back yard.

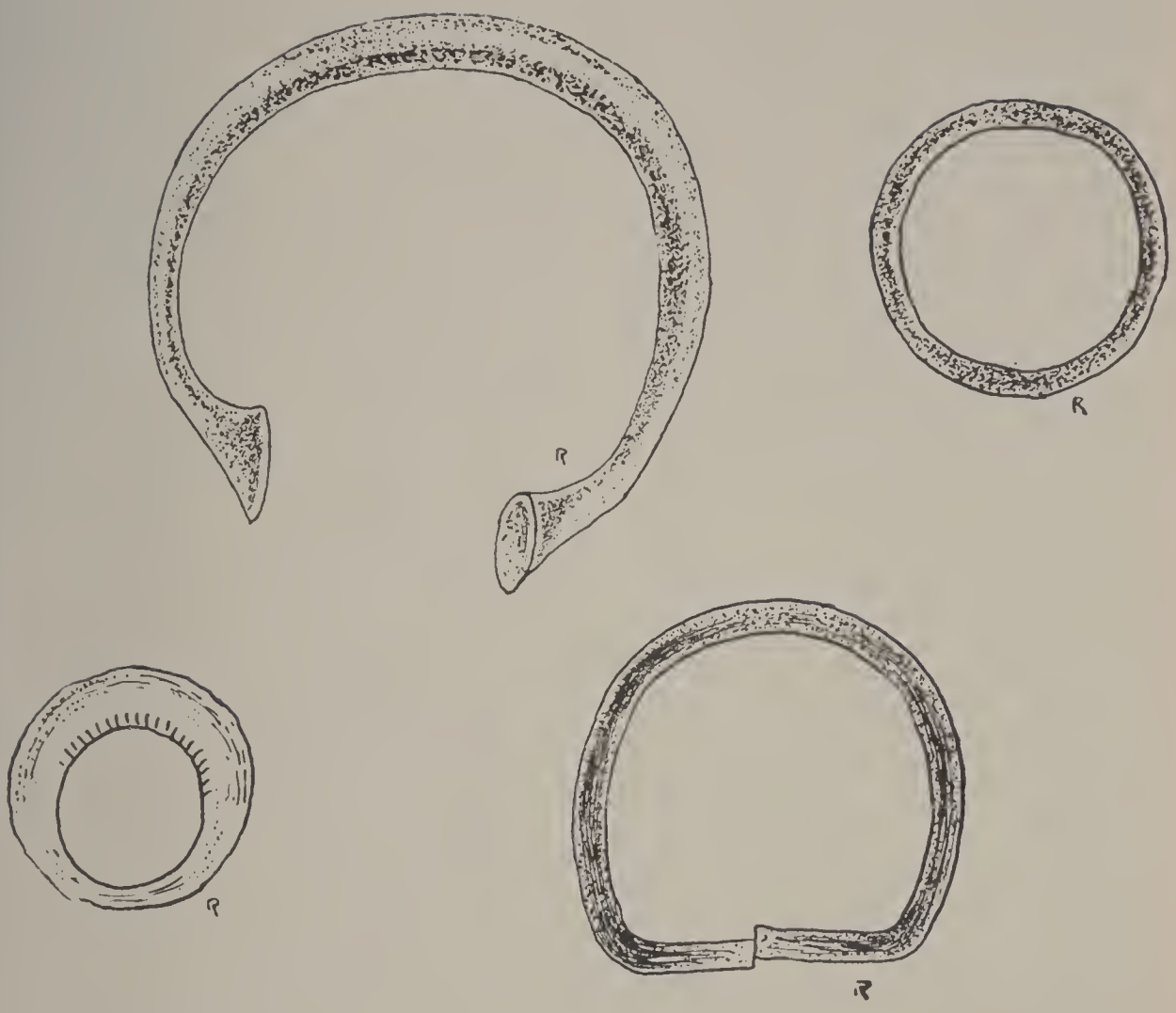
Only certain things seem like real money to us. That is because they have been used for a long time as money by people in the most important countries of the world. Among all the money materials used by different people at differ-

ent times, certain ones seemed to make better money. So they came to be used more and more. They were metals — gold and silver, and even copper, brass, bronze, and iron.

A good money material has to have several qualities. First, it has to be something that every one knows by sight, so people cannot give false money instead of real money. Today no one could fool us with a quarter made of iron, or a dime made of lead.

And the material has to be able to last a long time. That was one trouble with cattle as money. A man might trade some land for a cow, and the cow might get sick and die before he could make use of it. Then he would have only a dead cow in exchange for his land. But the money metals will last for hundreds and hundreds of years.

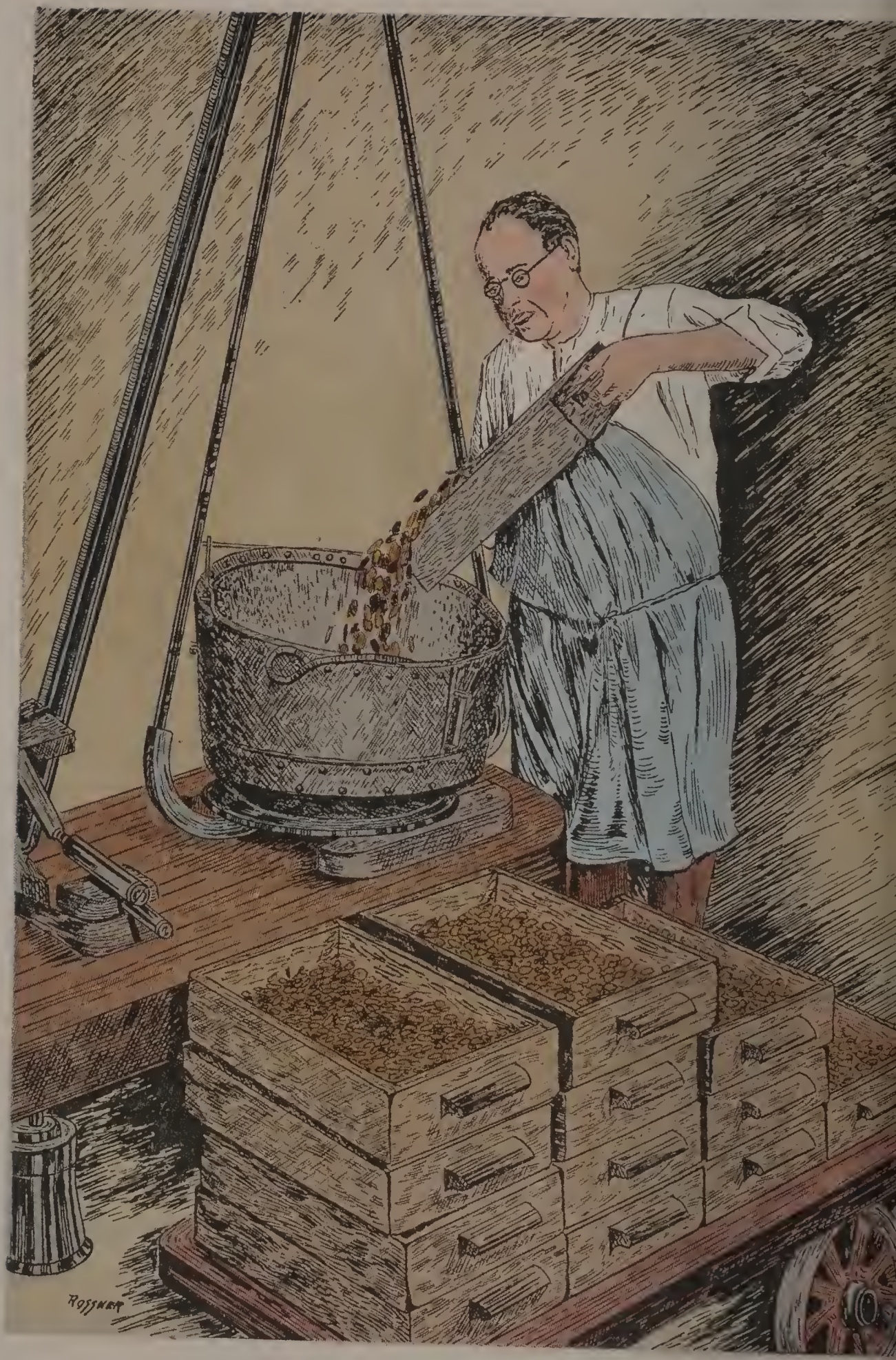
There must not be too much of the money material in the world, for if a thing is too easy to get, its value is less. If it is scarce, a small amount is worth

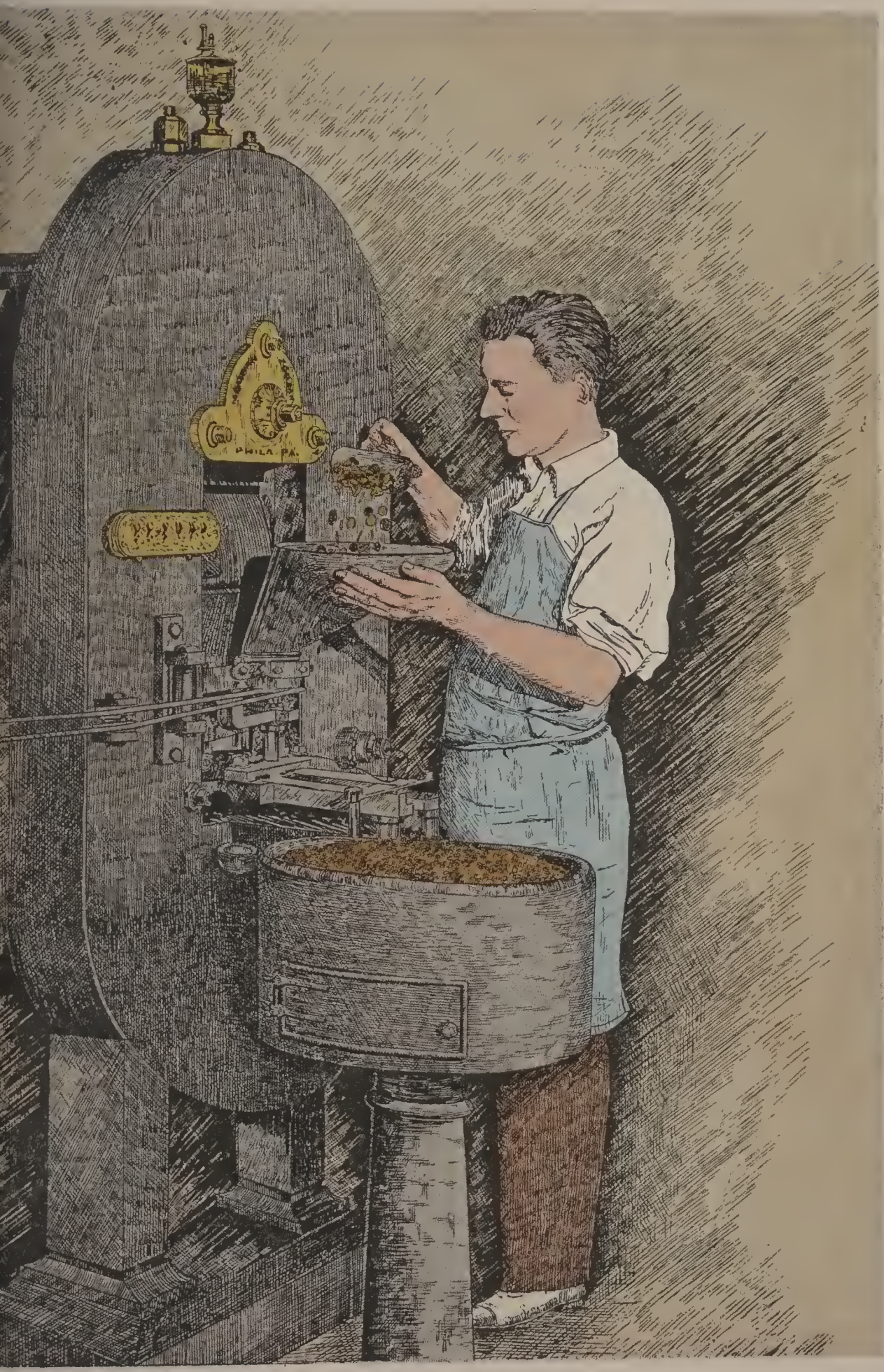


MEN OF FRANCE LONG AGO USED RINGS AND BRACELETS AS MONEY.

more. Then a small amount can be easily carried, yet it will buy a much larger amount of goods. A man could never carry enough corn to buy a house. But enough gold would not be heavy at all.

And while these money metals were


ROSSNER

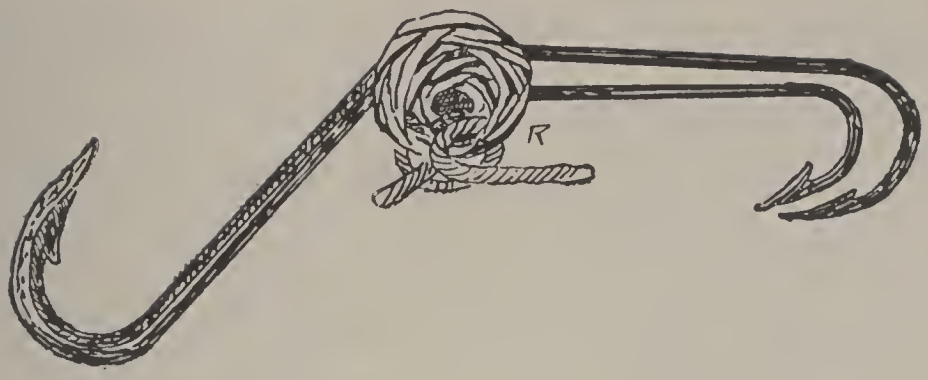

PHILA PA.

scarce enough to have value, there was enough of them in the world to supply as much money as people needed for trading.

At first metal money was in the shape of lumps or bars or dust, or sometimes ornaments. It had to be weighed or measured each time it was used in buying or selling. So many lumps of gold were paid for so many cattle. But this was not very convenient. A simpler way of measuring was needed.

COINS

The answer was to make the metal into coins. A coin is a small piece of metal, shaped and marked in a certain way so that everyone can tell what it is and just how much it is worth. It has to be put out either by a government or by someone to whom the government gives the right to make coins. That is why one side of a coin very often bears the head of the king or the president of the country in which the coin is made.



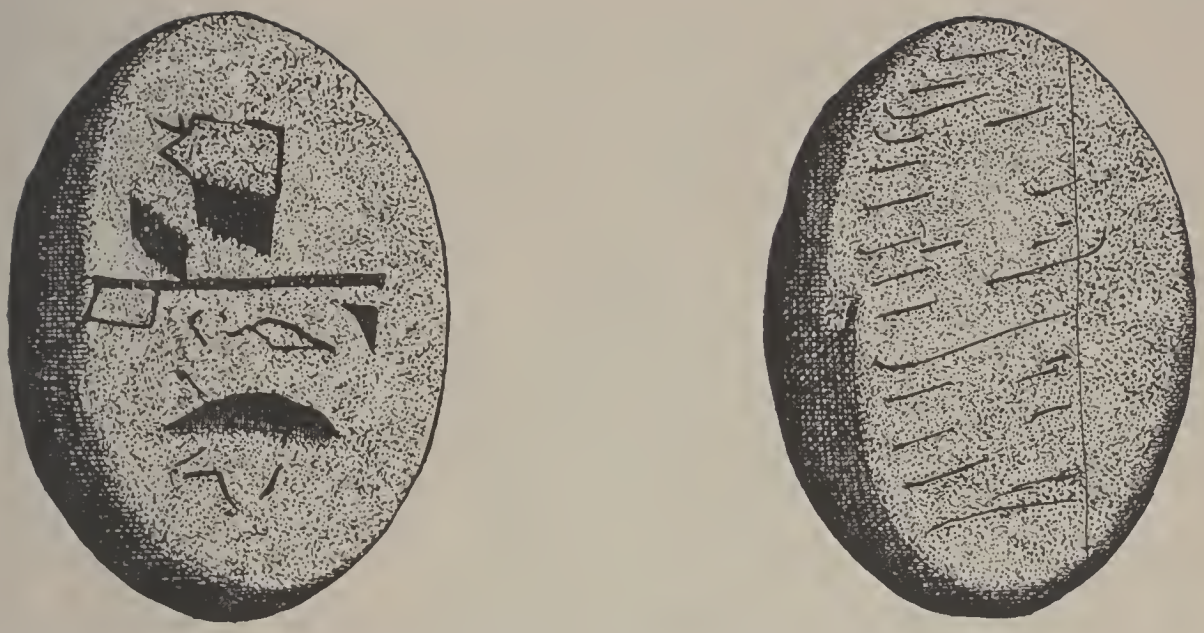
IN ALASKA FISH HOOKS WERE SO IMPORTANT THAT THEY WERE OFTEN USED AS MONEY.

Probably the first people to make coins were the Lydians, who lived in a part of the land that is now Turkey. They made their coins of electrum, which is a mixture of gold and silver. That was more than 2,600 years ago. Coins were so much better than the old way of measuring money that before long people were making them in other countries too.

The Romans, as we already know, marked their early coins with the picture of the money materials they had used in the past. Other people did the same thing. So it is easy to guess what things were most valued in each place. Some of these things seem as strange as the money of the South Sea islands.

The people of Aegina, a little island near Greece, put the picture of a sea turtle on their coins. Some coins of Boeotia, a part of Greece, had the picture of a shield made of the skin of an ox. The coins of Athens bore a sprig of olive, for the olive tree was important then, just as it is in Greece today. On the Isle of Naxos, near Greece, the coins had the picture of a wine cup. For Naxos was a land rich in grapes and famous even then for its wine.

From early times, most coins have been round. But when the Chinese first made coins, they shaped some like knives and others like dresses, or human bodies. The dress money was to be used to buy clothes. On one end of these strange coins the Chinese placed a round piece with a hole in the middle, so the coins could be carried on a string. After a while they saw that the coins were clumsy, so they made the knife or dress part smaller and smaller, until at last nothing was left of the coins but the



THESE LYDIAN COINS WERE MADE MORE THAN 2600 YEARS AGO.

round piece with the hole in the middle. And that was how the Chinese cash, as the coin is called, came into use.

There's another story about the cash, too. About 1,300 years ago the Chinese wanted to change the cash a little, so they made a wax model of the new design to show to the Empress. The wax was still a little soft when the Empress touched it, and so her nail made a little mark, like a slim moon crescent. The Chinese honored their ruler, and so they left the mark there. To this day it can still be seen on Chinese coins.

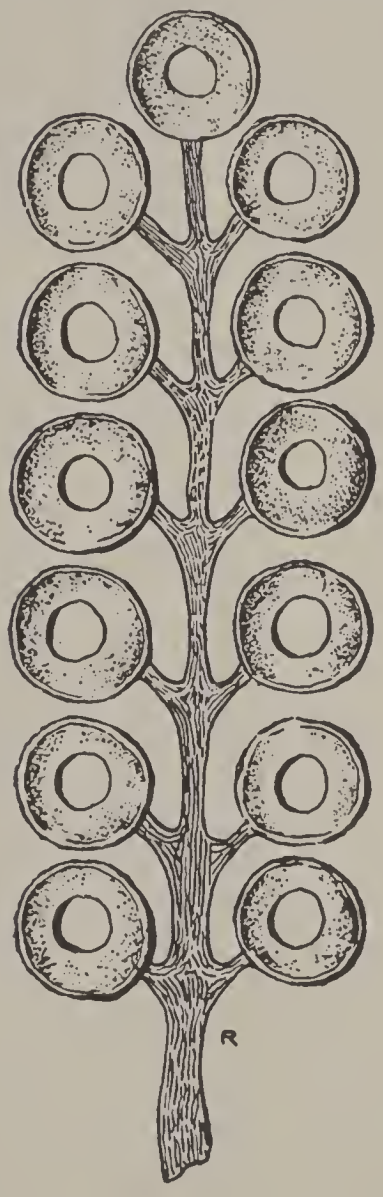
MONEY THIEVES

Coins had not been in use long before dishonest people saw that they could get rich quickly by making false, or counterfeit coins. These looked like the real ones. Lead, for instance, cost much less than silver. A man could get a lot of lead for a small sum, and make a great many counterfeit silver coins from it. Then he could use the counterfeit coins like real ones, and get a great deal of real money or goods.

Some thieves did not bother to make counterfeit coins. They just drilled out the inside of real coins, filled the empty spaces with lead, and covered the lead with good metal again. Each coin then looked just as it had before, and it was used as a real coin. So the thief's pile of stolen gold or silver dust grew and grew, until he was caught and thrown into jail.

Some men stole by scraping off a little metal from the outside rim of each coin.

They did this to all coins that came into their hands. So they piled up a lot of extra gold or silver. Today this cannot



TREE MONEY OF MALACCA

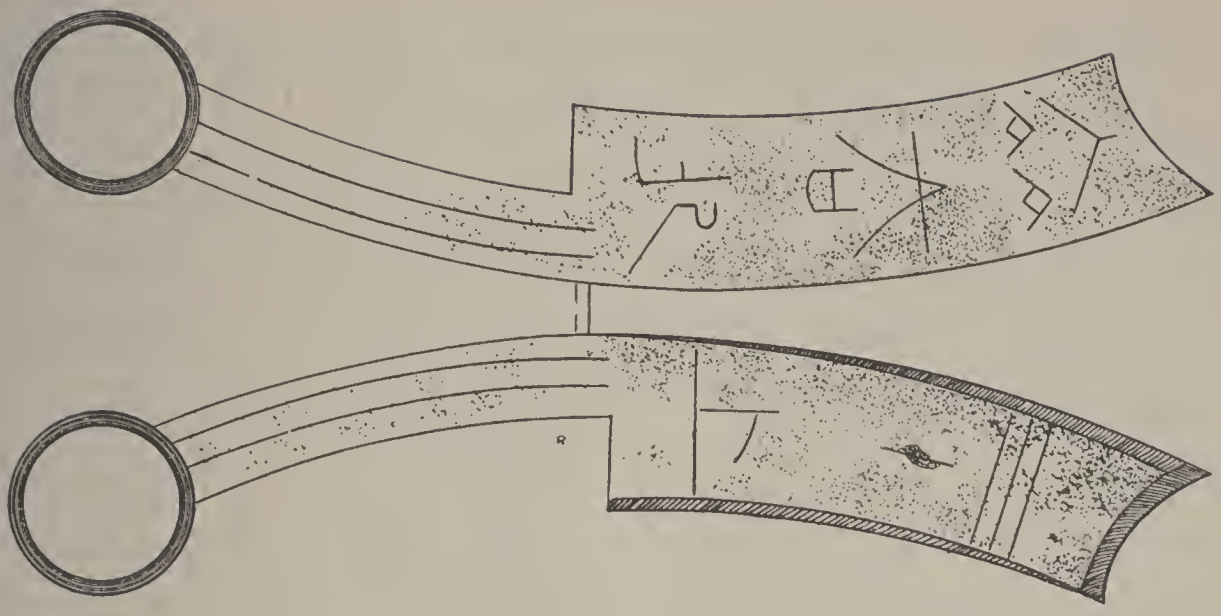
be done, for the coins are made in such a way as to prevent it. Gold and silver coins now have raised edges. They also

have fine lines, or grooves, on the rim. If this rough rim is changed in any way, the change can be noticed at once.

We can feel the grooves on a silver coin by running a fingernail around its rim. Nickels and pennies do not have rough rims, because the metals in them are not worth so much. It would not pay anyone to scrape their rims.

But it was not only thieves who cheated honest people of part of their money. Even the governments did it. Suppose a ruler of a country needed money to make war or to pay his debts, and he had no honest way of getting it. Well, he would add some cheap metal to the gold or silver that was to be made into coins for him. In that way he could make many more coins, and pay people with them just as if they were entirely of precious metal. Most people did not know the difference. This was called debasing.

Because of all the dishonest work of thieves and governments, after a while



CHINESE KNIFE MONEY

a person never knew whether he was getting good coins or bad ones in exchange for his goods.

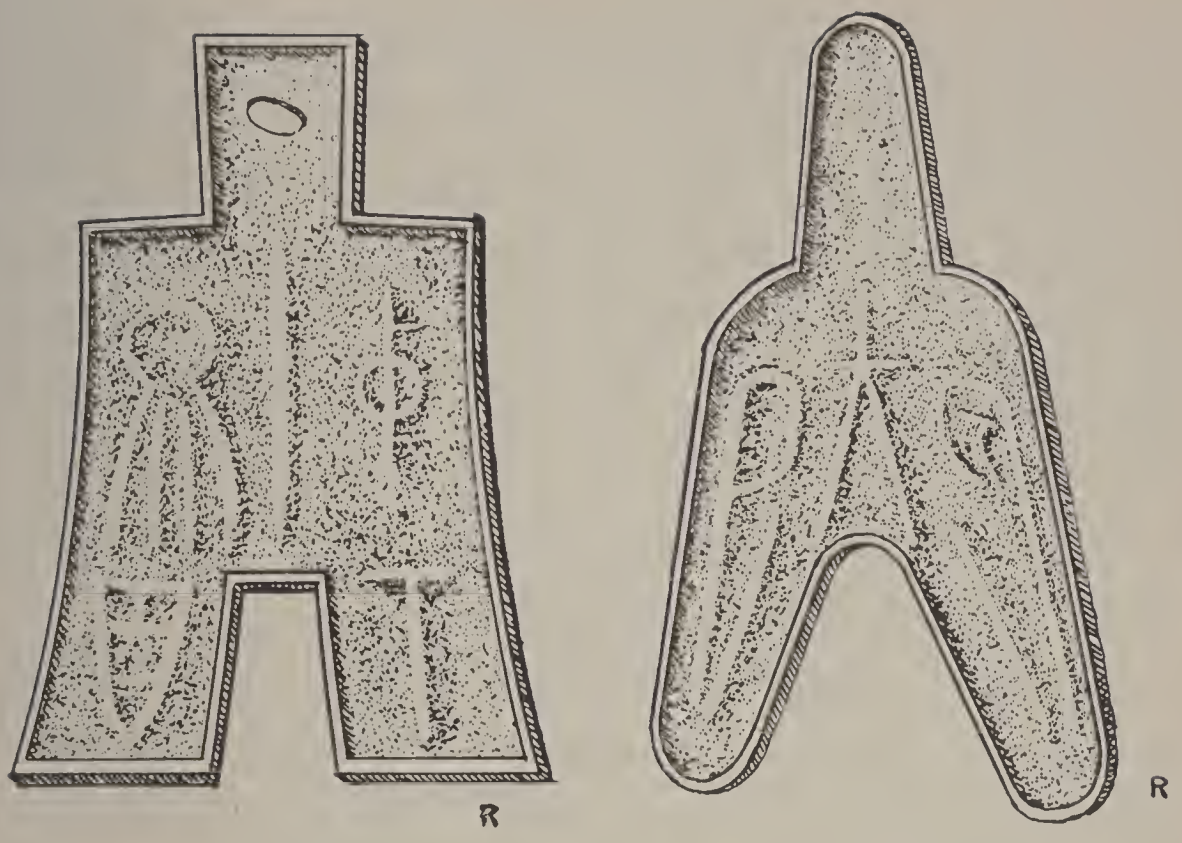
To make matters even worse, usually in each big city there were different coins in use from other parts of the world. A man selling at one market place would be given coins from a dozen different cities and countries in one day. He might not even know the value of some of these coins.

So money-changers began to appear. They exchanged one kind of coin for another, or gave out coins for gold bars

or dust. A person could take money to them and they would measure it to see whether it weighed what it should. A few hundred years ago, every busy street corner or market had at least one money-changer. Beside farmers and merchants they stood, with their wooden benches and their scales for weighing, shouting out their business, sometimes throwing down a coin on the street to tell by its sound whether it was good or debased money.

The money-changers charged only a small sum for their services. But they cheated a great deal. They did not always give true weight in coins for the precious metal they got. Many of them made their own coins, and used cheap metal to debase the money. So few merchants could trust their own eyes about coins, and few would trust the money-changers.

And then men began to set up banks. Those first banks were not planned to keep money for people. Their main



CHINESE DRESS MONEY

business was to find out which coins were good and which were bad. A business man knew that if he went to a bank he would get fair exchange for his coins or metal. The banks also coined money themselves, and their coins could be trusted more than government coins. That is no longer true, of course. Banks do not coin money now. And all governments work hard to see that only good coins are in use.

PAPER MONEY

Good money was a big help to trade. As people found trading easier, they traded more and more with each other and with different lands. So business grew larger and larger. Huge sums of money changed hands in selling. Often it was necessary to carry large amounts of money for long distances.

Now it was costly as well as troublesome, to ship a million dollars in gold. For gold is very heavy. And there was always danger of robbery or shipwreck. So men found an even simpler way of trading. They used paper notes in place of metal.

It may seem strange that people are willing to accept a piece of paper in place of gold or silver. But this piece of paper is a very special thing. It is put out by a government. This government has said that it may be used to pay taxes. And since it can be used even for that, it can be used in any case where real money is used.

All of us know something about how a piece of paper can be used to get goods. Sometimes when a mother sends her boy to the corner store, she writes a note on a slip of paper, saying: "Dear Mr. Storekeeper, please give Billy two dozen eggs

CHINESE CASH

and a pound of butter. I'll pay you Saturday." The storekeeper trusts the mother's word, because he knows she is honest. He knows she will pay him just as she promised. So for the time being, her note is being used just like money.

The use of paper money began much in this way. Suppose a man in one city bought a large amount of goods in another city. Instead of shipping gold to the other city in payment, the buyer placed it in a bank. The bank gave him a note saying that the gold was now in its hands, and would be returned at any time to the holder of the note. Now that bank note was as good as gold, because it could be exchanged for gold. So the buyer sent it to the seller in payment.

The seller in turn might give the bank note to someone else in payment for goods he bought. Whoever had the note knew he could always get the gold for it from the bank when he wanted it. More and more, notes of this sort were used by businessmen instead of metal money.

The paper bills we use today serve the same purpose as these notes. They take the place of metal money. Of course, they are no longer put out by all banks. In the United States only one bank,

THIS SHOWS TWO SIDES OF A COIN MADE IN VERMONT IN 1787.

called the Federal Reserve Bank, is permitted to issue paper money. Most of our bills are issued by the Government.

How much more convenient this paper money is than metal money! The Government can make one small hundred-dollar bill that is worth as much as one hundred heavy silver dollars and is very much easier to carry.

Let's look at a one-dollar bill. It says:

"ONE DOLLAR
In Silver Payable to Bearer on Demand"

There was a time when all paper bills could be exchanged for gold or silver. The Government used to set aside enough

of each metal to pay out in exchange for bills, should people ask for it.

But the value of the paper bills does not really depend on the amount of gold and silver in the treasury. It depends on the people's faith in their government. As long as the people believe that the government is strong enough to raise money through taxes and so pay its debts, they will accept the paper bills just as they would take metal money.

But when people lose faith in their government, the value of the paper money drops. This happened in our own country during the Revolutionary War. The Government printed a bill called the Continental. But people were not sure that the Government would be able to pay its bills. It might lose the War. It might not last after the War. People did not trust the Government. So they did not trust the Government's money, and the Continentals became nearly worthless. They were actually used for wallpaper. Even to-day when people

want to say that something is no good, they may say it is not worth a Continental.

The same thing happened to the German paper mark after the first World War. Before that War the mark was worth almost as much as our silver quarter. After the War the German Government and the German people were very poor. They had little gold or silver. No one trusted the paper marks. Their value became less and less. It took more than one million marks to go to the movies just for one evening of pleasure. And in the United States peddlers on street corners used to sell one million German marks for a nickel. Some people bought them for fun. Others thought the value of the paper marks would rise, but that did not happen.

Germany was not the only country whose money was affected by the first World War. During the War all countries stopped making gold coins, and some countries printed nothing but pa-

per money. Even after the war, gold coins never came back into general use, though governments kept on making silver coins. Most countries have only a very little gold today. The United States has a great deal, though it is not used for coins. Some of it is set aside to back up the Federal Reserve Bank's notes. But none is set aside for the rest of our paper money. The word of our Government and its power to collect taxes are enough to keep up the value of the Government bills.

COUNTERFEIT PAPER MONEY

The use of paper money makes counterfeiting much easier. It is harder to tell a counterfeit paper bill than to tell a counterfeit coin. And the counterfeiter makes greater profits, too. It does not cost so much to counterfeit paper money as metal money.

Of course, people who are used to handling paper money a great deal can usually tell when a bill is not real.

But some counterfeit bills are so cleverly made that only special tests will show that they are not real money. Counterfeiting is a serious crime, and the government punishes counterfeiters very severely.

MAKING PAPER MONEY

All of our paper bills -- even the Federal Reserve notes -- are printed by the United States Bureau of Printing and Engraving.

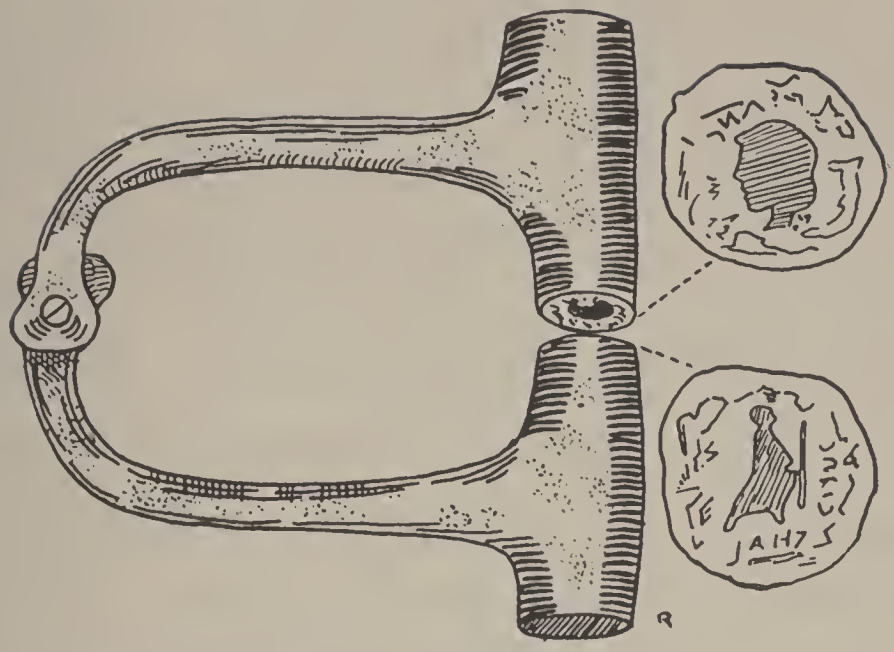
The paper used for the bills is not ordinary paper. It is made in Dalton, Massachusetts, by a method which is kept secret. Very few people besides the Government know how it is made. So counterfeiters would have a hard time trying to make the same kind of paper.

The paper is made of linen and cotton, with tiny thin, colored silk threads pressed into it. If we examine a bill carefully, we can see sometimes a number of tiny red threads, and sometimes some blue ones.

The design for the bills must also be so cleverly done that counterfeiters will not be able to make one like it. The Government employs men to do nothing but cut the designs into steel plates for printing. These men are steel engravers. There are very few of them in the world today, so the Government trains men especially for this important task. Some of the engravers cut the heads that will appear on the bills. Some do the lettering. Some do the border design.

Now the engraved steel plates are put into printing presses. The special paper is put on the presses, and the money is printed much like a newspaper. A number of bills are printed on one big sheet of paper, and then cut apart. They are counted and wrapped. Then the money is ready to be sent throughout the country.

The Government prints about one billion bills each year. That is enough money to fill fifty railroad cars.



A LONG TIME AGO THIS LITTLE COINING PRESS WAS USED TO STAMP OUT MONEY.

The paper bills last only about a year. Then, torn and tattered, they are brought back to the treasury. Every day four or five tons of old bills come back. Most of them are put into a machine which chews them up, a million dollars or more at a mouthful. Some of the mass of chewed paper is burned. Some of it is sent to factories which press it into molds for many small articles.

The paper money of different countries is printed on different kinds of paper, and in different colors. United States

bills are printed in green and black. Chinese bills are red, white, yellow, and gold. Italian notes are printed on white paper with pink, blue, and red.

A FACTORY FOR MONEY-MAKING

All of our coins are made by our Government in buildings called mints. These mints also make coins for many small countries that do not have their own mints. The United States has a mint in Philadelphia, one in Denver, and one in San Francisco.

The mint in Philadelphia is the largest of the three. It covers one city block. No American can look up the broad flight of stairs at the front entrance without feeling proud. There at the top, behind the great gates made of heavy iron bars, a guard is walking back and forth, his gun at his hip. Behind him there are other iron doors, and more guards. Day and night there are guards watching over this great money-making factory.

The first room to visit is the museum where there are many strange coins from different countries and from different times in history. Next is the place where the dies, or molds, are made for all United States coins. A die is made of very hard metal. The design that is to appear on one side of a coin is cut into this metal. It takes two dies to make a coin, for a coin has a different design on each side.

The die-cutting department also makes dies for medals used by our Government and some other governments. Anyone who wants a medal made can pay the United States Mint to make it for him.

Before any metal is ready to be stamped by the dies, a number of things are done to it. Suppose silver coins are to be made. When the silver first comes to the mint in bars, just enough copper has already been added to make it hard enough to wear well. First the bars are heated until they melt. Then the flowing silver is poured into molds.

When it is lifted from the molds, it is in the form of ingots. These ingots are smaller than the bars, and are easier to handle in making the coins.

The ingots are slipped between rollers which work like the wringer on a washing machine. The rollers press the ingots into long thin strips, just as thick as a dime, a quarter, or whatever the finished silver coin is to be.

Then the strips are taken to the cutting machines. These machines punch out round pieces from the strip just as a cookie cutter does from rolled dough. The round pieces of silver have no design yet, and they are called blanks. Each of the blanks is weighed to make certain that it has exactly the right amount of metal. Then it is heated till it is cherry red and soft, and dipped into cold water. After that, another machine makes a raised edge all around the rim of each blank. And at last the blanks are ready for coining.

In the coining room, each blank is

THE CUTTING MACHINE PUNCHES OUT BLANKS AS A COOKIE CUTTER CUTS ROUND PIECES FROM DOUGH.

dropped through a tube into the coining press. A piece of metal fits around the blank like a collar and holds it firmly between two dies. On one die is the design for the head of the coin. On the other is the design for the tail. As the dies come together with great force, the proper design is stamped on each side of the blank.

At the moment when the dies come together, a rough edge is forced on the silver coin so that no one can file or scrape part of the metal from it, or make a counterfeit coin just like it. This is called milling.

Every minute about 100 finished coins fall with a pleasant jingle from the machine into a pan. They are examined to see that each is perfect. Then into big bags they go to be stored until they are sent through the country.

The bags of coins must be kept some place where they will be safe from fire or thieves. So special great steel safes or vaults, like big rooms, have been

built for them. The vaults are big enough to hold more than a million silver dollars. It took more than three million pounds of hard steel to build them! No one has to worry about the money bags locked in there!

When coins become so worn that it is hard to see the design on them, back they go to the mint to be melted down and made into new coins.

MONEY MAGIC

Money is a useful thing to have and can bring very much pleasure. So it is not surprising that even a small piece of money has become a sign of good luck.

In some countries people say that if a bride asks her husband for a penny on her wedding night, she will never be poor. In other countries they place a coin on the head of a new husband to bring him luck in his marriage. Even in America today some people carry lucky pennies in their pockets so that more money will come their way.

Of course, fewer and fewer people believe that money has magic. Yet it does have power, and it has helped to change the world. Before there was an easy way to exchange goods, one family, or a group of people, had to build its own house and barn, raise its own food, tan its own leather, spin its own thread, weave its own cloth, and make its own clothes.

Today one man grows wheat. Another raises cattle. Another makes shoes or socks. Others make clothes in factories. Each one has his special work. But all share the products of the others, because with money they can buy and sell. So money works a kind of magic after all.

Deacidified using the Bookkeeper process.
Neutralizing agent: Magnesium Oxide
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